Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) statistics relevant to COVID-19

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

Rick Johnston johnstonr@who.int
washdata.org

HCFs 2020
Ending preventable deaths
(WASH-related Health Burden)

- Infectious diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISEASE</th>
<th>DEATHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoeal diseases</td>
<td>828 651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil-transmitted helminth infections</td>
<td>6 248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute respiratory infections</td>
<td>370 037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malnutrition(^b)</td>
<td>28 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trachoma</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schistosomiasia</td>
<td>10 405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphatic filariasis</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUBTOTAL: drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene** 1 243 869

- Chemicals (e.g. Arsenicosis)
- Well-being (e.g. dignity, safety, school attendance, livelihoods)
- Water resource management-related (+ 393,239 deaths from Malaria, Dengue)
WASH and COVID-19

- Faecal-oral transmission risk is low
- SARS-CoV-2 is enveloped and fragile compared to typical WASH pathogens
- Very few published studies report culturing of virus from faeces
- Urgent work required to enable, and motivate hand hygiene
- Ongoing research on the value of monitoring SARS-CoV-2 for early warning etc.
- Questions about impact of COVID-19 on water and sanitation services

Hand Hygiene For All

• WHO and UNICEF initiative launched in June
  – Many partners
  – Following on WHO call for mandatory hand hygiene in public spaces
• Relatively low profile of hand hygiene in COVID-19 responses and plans
• Templates for Country Action Plans

https://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/sanitation-waste/sanitation/hand-hygiene-for-all/en/
Monitoring Hand Hygiene For All

- Have collected and compiled over 100 monitoring resources
  - Different settings: households, schools, health care facilities, public spaces
- Very little on monitoring hygiene in COVID-19 response
  - More on routine monitoring, e.g. in household surveys
- Next: extract questions and indicators, share good practices, propose harmonized questions and data tools
- Produce report in 2021
Waste u uw handen...

Meting 6, 19-23 augustus

- Voordat u naar buiten ging
- Als u weer thuis kwam
- Als u bij iemand op bezoek ging
- Voordat u ging eten
- Na toiletbezoek
- Na het snuiten van uw neus

Altijd ✓ Meestal ✓ Vaak ✓ Regelmatig ✓
Soms ✓ Zelden ✓ Nooit ✓

https://www.rivm.nl/gedragsonderzoek/maatregelen-welbevinden/naleven-gedragsregels
WASH in Schools: France

https://www.education.gouv.fr/l-observatoire-national-de-la-securite-et-de-l-accessibilite-des-établissements-d-enseignement-89561
WASH in households

Seven out of ten people used safely managed drinking water services in 2017

Four out of ten people used safely managed sanitation services in 2017

Three out of five people had basic handwashing facilities in 2017

FIGURE 1: Global drinking water coverage, 2000-2017 (%)

FIGURE 4: Global sanitation coverage, 2000-2017 (%)

FIGURE 7: Global handwashing coverage, 2017 (%)
In 12 of 71 countries with available data, at least half of health care facilities had no hand hygiene facilities at points of care in 2019.
Lack of WASH in health care facilities - a shocking health problem

Up to 90% of health workers do not adhere to recommended hand hygiene practices.

Up to 1 million mothers and newborns die from preventable infections linked with unclean births.

In Africa, up to 20% of women get a wound infection after a caesarean section.

Hospital-born babies in low-income settings are at a higher risk of being affected by neonatal sepsis, with infection rates 3 to 20 times higher than in high-income settings.

On average 15% of patients in LMICs will acquire at least one infection in acute care hospitals.

5.0 million deaths per year in 137 LMICs from poor quality care.

From Resolution to Revolution

Guidance for action: 8 practical steps

1. Conduct Situation Analysis and Assessment
2. Set Targets and Define Roadmap
3. Establish National Standards and Accountability Mechanism
4. Improve Infrastructure and Maintenance
5. Monitor and Review Data
6. Develop Health Workforce
7. Engage Communities
8. Conduct Operational Research and Share Learning

- **50 countries** making progress on implementing World Health Assembly Resolution & Practical Steps
- **Over 100+ commitments**, totaling more than 100 Million USD
- **30 countries** implementing WASH FIT

What women want
- Over 2 million users of reproductive/maternal health services surveyed from 114 countries
- WASH second most important “demand” after respective and dignified care
Three Asks...

Health Professionals:

No WASH = No UHC

Hand Hygiene 4 All

WASH in Health Care Facilities
Thank you!